

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 4947

英一千九百零五年八月三十日

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1905.

一月九日香港

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND—  
Sterling Reserve.....\$10,000,000  
Silver Reserve.....\$ 8,500,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.  
A. HAUT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, H. Schubart, Esq.  
E. Goetz, Esq.  
G. H. Medium, Esq.  
A. J. Raymond, Esq.  
F. Salinger, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum:

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 1st May, 1905. [23]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$10,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$10,000,000

CAPITAL UNCALLED.....\$ 6,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$ 9,700,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents:

TOKIO NEW YORK.

NAGASAKI HONOLULU.

LYONS SHANGHAI.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWCHWANG.

BOMBAY MUKDEN.

TIENTSIN PORT ARTHUR.

PEKING CHEFOO.

KORE DALNY.

LONDON.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

PARR'S BANK, LTD.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND

SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 percent.

" " "

" " "

" TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1905. [24]

JAPAN



COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA  
(MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:  
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seonl, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maizuru, Kure, Shimoneseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Mikie, Hakodate, Taihoh, etc.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A.I. Codes).  
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Ousuji, Sasahan, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshiro, Yunohibara and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager.

OCCIDENTAL  
HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904. [25]

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL,  
MACAO.

THE above Hotel situated on the PRAYA GRANDE, will be opened on SATURDAY 2nd September, under the Management of J. SANTOS, late of Macao Hotel.

There is splendid accommodation for Visitors, the rooms being the largest and loftiest in the Colony. The BILLIARD TABLE which has been purchased from the Hon. Wei Yuk is the best in the Far East, and is practically new.

SPRITS and WINES of the best quality.

CUISINE—Excellent.

For Terms, &c., apply to—

MANAGER.

Macao, 28th August, 1905. [26]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undesignated AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong 28th May, 1895. [27]

15. Queen's Road Central.

## DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hankow Peking

Tientsin Tsingtau Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND

BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussia-

-che Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

F. Borsig & Co.

Robert Warschaus & Co.

Mendelsohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Frankfurt

Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koch

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONT-GESSELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

tenured or application.

Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,

Sub-Manager.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [25]

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

#### NOTES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and BOMBAY	PEKIN Le Mare	About 16th September	Freight only.
(Calling at Penang if sufficient indication offers.)			
SHANGHAI	CHUSAN H. W. Kendrick R.N.R.	About 21st September	Freight and Passage.

LONDON, &c. SIMLA C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R. Sept. 23rd, See Special Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [26]

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## Intimations.

When nature  
flags,

and health fails,

try

BOVRIL

## "MINIMAX"

HAND

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED.  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN,  
ANTWERP, &c.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.  
NO PUMPS. NO HOSE. AUTOMATIC.

Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosene Oil, Tar, Benzine.

Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time.

SIMPLEST HANDLING.

Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," .....	2,363 tons .....	Captain H. D. Jones.
" " POWAN," .....	2,338 "	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
" " FATSHAN," .....	2,260 "	R. D. Thomas.
" " HANKOW," .....	3,073 "	C. V. Lloyd.
" " KINSHAN," .....	1,995 "	J. J. Losius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," .....	1,998 tons .....	Captain W. E. Clarke.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M. Departures on Sundays at Noon.		
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.		

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," .....	219 tons .....	Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.		

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," .....	388 tons .....	Captain W. A. Valentine.
" " NANNING," .....	169 "	C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunki, Mahning, Kumchau, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shih-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting, Hau-Tak-Hing, Doising and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES—Canton to Wuchow.....Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.

Canton to Tak Hing .....Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.

Canton to Samshui.....Single \$7.50.

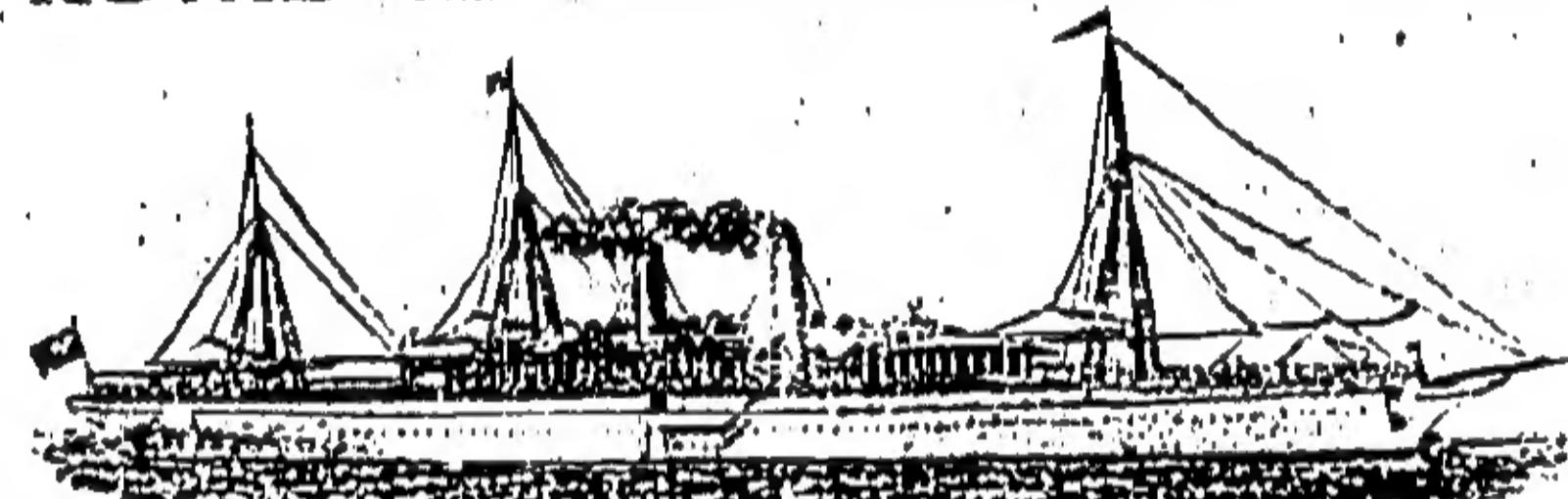
The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,  
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE EAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA  
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

SAVING 1 TO 2 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sailing Dates.
R.M.S. "TARTAR" .....	4,425	W. Davison, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept.
" " EMPRESS OF JAPAN" .....	6,000	H. Pybus, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.
" " EMPRESS OF CHINA" .....	6,000	R. Archibald, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct.
" " ATHENIAN" .....	2,440	S. Robinson, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov.
" " EMPRESS OF INDIA" .....	6,000	E. Beeham, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....	1/2 St. Lawrence £60.	Via New York £62.	
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Clas Rail .....	£40.		£42.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPEROR" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at intermediate rates, offering superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD,  
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight, and Passage, apply to 11, E. BROWN, General Agent, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [10]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.  
OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
SCANDIA *	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	22nd Sept.	Freight and Passengers.
v. Doebern .....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)		
SILESIA *	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	4th October.	Freight and Passengers.
Baile .....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)		
SUEVIA .....	HAVRE, ANTWERP and HAMBURG.	10th October.	Freight.
Knaisel .....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)		
SLAVONIA .....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	18th October.	Freight and Passengers.
Röden .....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)		
SEGOVIA .....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	1st Nov.	Freight.
Schönfeld .....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)		
SENEGAMBIA .....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	15th Nov.	Freight.
Jabung .....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)		
VANDALIA .....	NEW YORK via SUEZ.	about	Freight.
Haase .....	With liberty to call at the Malabar coast.	5th October.	Freight.

\* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amidships. Lighted throughout by Electricity.

Duly qualified Doctors are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
HONGKONG OFFICE,  
No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,  
66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other; as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 5,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

## MAILS.

## Intimations.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, UDEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,  
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;

Stemmers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers  
and Luggage.

H.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

## STEAMERS.

## SAILING DATES.

PREUSSEN .....	WEDNESDAY, 13th September.
ROON .....	WEDNESDAY, 27th September.
BAIERN .....	WEDNESDAY, 11th October.
ZIETEN .....	WEDNESDAY, 25th October.
PRINZESS ALICE .....	WEDNESDAY, 8th November.
SACHSEN .....	WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.
PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOLD .....	WEDNESDAY, 6th December.
PRINZ HEINRICH .....	WEDNESDAY, 20th December.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH .....	WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, 1906.
GNEISENAU .....	WEDNESDAY, 17th January.
ROON .....	WEDNESDAY, 31st January.
PREUSSEN .....	WEDNESDAY, 14th February.
ZIETEN .....	WEDNESDAY, 28th February.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 376 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.6 ft; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681

Telegrams: "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.  
Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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## EYES

## Intimation.

**WM. POWELL,**  
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS"

Des Vaux Road.

NOW  
SHOWING

SMART  
UP-TO-DATE  
MILLINERY  
At  
Moderate Prices.

ALL KINDS  
OF  
HEADGEAR  
made to order.

DRESS-  
MAKING.

PERFECT  
STYLE, CUT  
AND FIT  
GUARANTEED.

THE VERY BEST  
WORK ONLY  
AT  
MODERATE  
CHARGES.

**Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,**  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1905.

## Intimation.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,  
1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF  
TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN DICKINSON & CO., LIMITED, of 55, Old Bailey, London, E.C., England, Paper Manufacturers, have on the 31st day of May, 1905, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the REGISTER OF TRADE MARKS, of the following Trade Marks:



in the name of JOHN DICKINSON & CO., LIMITED, who claim to be the Sole Producers thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:—Paper (except Paper Hangings), Stationery and Bookbinding, in Class 39.

Dated the 10th day of July, 1905.

DENNYS & BOWLEY,  
Solicitors for the Applicants.

THE Undersigned invite applications for the post of COMPAGNOLE to an old and well established Bank. Applications to be in writing and to state qualifications and age of applicant. The highest references required.

No one need apply unless he is an experienced man of business and prepared to give substantial security.

Apply to—  
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [848]

BAY VIEW HOUSE,  
MACAO.

SITUATED at the most Charming Part of Macao's Famous Beach, has just been opened for the public and for the benefit of HONGKONG VISITORS, who travel to this Delightful Resort.

BATHING PARTIES, and indeed every Holiday Seeker on pleasure bent, will find all their wants supplied at BAY VIEW HOUSE.

MORNING TEAS, BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AFTERNOON TEAS, and DINNERS can be supplied to any number at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

On SUNDAYS Meals served *a la carte* from 11 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Only the Finest Brands of WINES and LIQUEURS will be kept in stock.

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS of every description, including Ices, may be had at the lowest prices.

After one trial of the fancy fare at BAY VIEW HOUSE, you will be loth to return to Hongkong.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"BAYVIEW, MACAO."  
Macao, 7th June, 1905. [641]

## AN APPEAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, beg most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Consul-Porte, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars renewed or old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superintress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1905.

GO TO  
WEISMAN'S  
FOR YOUR  
BREAD.

THE ONLY  
EUROPEAN BAKERY  
IN THE COLONY.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1905. [146]

## JUST LANDED.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!  
STATIONERY!

FANCY BOXES of NOTE PAPERS and  
ENVELOPES of the latest design.  
AND ALSO

A large variety of Ordinary Papers and  
Envelopes, now on show.  
PRICE VERY MODERATE.  
H. RUTTNER & CO.,  
No. 5, D'Aguilar Street,  
No. 36 to 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.  
Hongkong, 29th August, 1905. [148]

## NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 10th September, 1905.

## COMMERCIAL.

## FREIGHT.

In their circular of the 9th inst., Messrs. Lamke & Rogge remark:—The past fortnight has witnessed the announcement of a reconciliation between Japan and Russia; but the hopes, cherished in many quarters, that immediately on restoration of peace the recent profound depression in freights would be a thing of the past, were doomed to be disappointed. The political event referred to has tended towards an almost general strengthening of ideas on the part of owners; unfortunately, however, a uniform and material improvement on recent market conditions has by no means been created so far. There is at the close, it is true, a slight stir, in the North, according to Shanghai advices, but the Southern market has as yet exhibited little change of any kind. The near-at-hand future has, no doubt, in store a certain outlet for disengaged tonnage in the shape of berth freights hence and from neighbouring ports to Vladivostock, as soon as the latter port is properly prepared for traffic again, which does not appear to be the case yet. There will in all probability also be some chartering on monthly basis for Russian account, but as far as Japan is concerned, the latter country has since the beginning of the war so extensively increased her mercantile fleet

through purchases and captures in addition to building, that she will, though with the task before her of transporting back her troops, etc., consequent upon the evacuation of Manchuria, hardly require to take recourse to fresh chartering on any large scale of foreign tonnage.

This is anyhow the view quite lately expressed in certain circles supposed to be in the know.

SAIGON to HONGKONG.—Owing to a few sales effected lately to Japan and the everyday decreasing arrivals of paddy prices at Saigon are now altogether above the parity of local values and business is at the moment quite impracticable. Early in the fortnight a boat accepted 12 cents per picul for part capacity.

Saigon/Philippines has a fixture at 24 cents, which is anything but a lucrative rate. Fresh demand is not likely to make its appearance before the end of this month.

The charter is reported of a 3,000 tons steamer from Saigon to one port Japan; rate withheld. Another vessel of similar size is said to have been fixed in London on basis of about 29/30 cents per picul.

There was an occasional inquiry for a middle-sized vessel to load at Saigon for Java during October, but it ultimately came to naught.

Nothing has been doing in the chartering line from Bangkok and Java to this. In the latter direction some change for the better may be looked for a few weeks hence.

From Kebo to Shanghai and Hongkong to Singapore a settlement each is on record at \$2, and \$2.50 per ton, respectively.

With regard to coal freights from Japan matters are continuing to be in a bad state. Messrs. Holme Ringer & Co., Nagasaki, are writing in their latest circular as follows:—“Work has been partially suspended in the coal districts, first by the Bon Festival holidays, and later by heavy rains flooding the mines. The output is consequently more restricted than ever, and prices have advanced about 5 per cent all round.”

Two time charters are reported as per list overleaf, both representing extensions of previous engagements.

SAIL FREIGHTS:—Nothing new.

SAIL-TONNAGE loading or to load.—For Baltimore and New York. British bark *Lawhill*, arrived 3rd June.

Disengaged:—German bark *Ecuador*, 2,193 tons. British bark *Andromeda*, 1,762 tons. British ship *Combermere*, 1,800 tons. British ship *Eclipse*, 2,069 tons.

Departures:—British ship *Travancore*, September 4th, for Port Angeles. American schooner *Churchill*, September 7th, for Astoria. British ship *Pass of Brander*, September 7th, for Port Townsend.

## A STRONG MAN'S WEAKNESS

OF DIGESTION, WITH SICK HEADACHE,  
CURED BY

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

His wife confirming every detail, Mr. G. Essom, 55 Curzon-street, Netherfield, England, a sturdy giant in the Railway Locomotive Works, told an experience which proves what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do for Men as well as Women.

Mr. Essom was once a great sufferer from indigestion and its consequences. Thousands of people suffer at times, more or less severely, from this miserable ailment. They can be cured. Mr. Essom tells how he was cured.

## AFRAID TO EAT.

“I used,” said he, “to be off work very frequently. I suffered from dizziness, sick headache, indigestion, and vomiting. I could not get food to stay on my stomach. I was ill for a very long time. My relatives thought I should never get better. I was afraid to take food. I got weaker and weaker.”

## HIS FREQUENT ATTACKS.

“On an average I used to have a bad attack once a fortnight. They quite upset me for doing anything. I tried many kinds of medicine, but they were all of no use whatever. My wife,” continued Mr. Essom, “read in a newspaper of a cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began to take them at once, and I have only once had a bilious attack since, and

that was just when I was only starting with this wonderful medicine. I have had no attack for many months.”

## WHAT FOLLOWS INDIGESTION.

Sick headache and biliousness follow on indigestion because food that we have not strength to digest ferments and poisons the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills purify and enrich the blood. Purgatives never cure indigestion. They sometimes relieve it for a time, but they always weaken.

## THE WAY TO BE CURED.

Pitiable is the state of those who cannot digest. Their food becomes a curse, the pleasures of the table a mockery. Strength fails; we cannot work if we are not nourished. The robust—those who are strong and pure blooded—never have indigestion. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make people strong because they make pure blood. In this way they have cured not only indigestion but also Arachnism, Consumption, Fits, Eczema, Kidney Disease, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Holborn-viaduct, London, send a bottle post free for 2s. 6d., or six for 13s. 6d., but the pills can be had wherever medicines are sold if purchasers will take care to ask for and insist on having Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pala People. Substitutes may be offered, but they will not cure, and wise people avoid altogether shops where substitutes are offered. [104]

## Intimation.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD  
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China  
Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochin  
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East  
generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition  
published for despatch by the homeward mail.  
The daily is recommended as more generally  
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or  
America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate  
reports of local occurrences, and of matters  
of general interest.

## ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best  
medium for advertising in China. It circulates  
largely among all classes of the community,  
is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider  
circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying  
advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting  
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are  
instructed to display the advertisement, when  
any effective style of type will be adopted.  
This standard runs exactly eight lines to the  
inch, and about eight words to the line.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages  
\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

## CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special rates for standing advertisements  
can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach  
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than  
noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements  
will be repeated and charged for until counter  
manded.

## JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

Job printing of all descriptions undertaken.

## PROGRAMMES.

## PAMPHLETS.

## CARDS.

## CIRCULARS.

All job printing is done under European  
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,  
and remarkably cheap at

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

## OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on  
application to

## THE MANAGER,

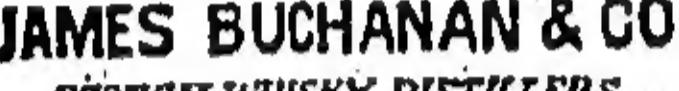
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD  
HONGKONG.

## Intimations.



THE POPULAR  
SCOTCH  
IS  
BLACK & WHITE



JAMES BUCHANAN &amp; CO.

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to

H.M. THE KING.

and

HRH the PRINCE of WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS

and HOTELS, and to be obtained from

the principal Stores.

[105]

A FOOK &amp; CO.,

12, Pottinger Street, Central.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, SHIP CHANDLERS  
AND COMPAGNOLES, COAL MERCHANTS  
AND STEVEDORES OF SIXTY  
YEARS-STANDING.ALL kinds of Provisions, Coal, Water and  
Ballast supply from alongside at the  
shortest notice and with all possible despatch.

Moderate terms.

Orders solicited.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905. [105]

THE WINE GROWERS  
SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO &amp; CO.,

General Agents, Hongkong.

## Entimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

WATSON'S  
E  
VERY OLD LIQUEUR  
SCOTCH WHISKY.  
THIS CELEBRATED BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES IN SCOTLAND IS CHARACTERISED BY ITS

FINE FLAVOUR AND MELLOWNESS ATTAINED ONLY BY GENUINE QUALITY AND GREAT AGE.

Per Dozen \$16.50.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

MIRTH.  
At Kobe, Japan, on 10th September, 1905, the wife of WALTER RUSSELL MCCALLUM, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph  
HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1905.

## SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS' SALARIES.

Sir Matthew Nathan's address to the Legislative Council on Thursday, when introducing the Estimates, for next year, is admitted on all hands to be one of the most comprehensive speeches that was delivered at the legislative board for many a long day. By those who have carefully perused this most important gubernatorial statement, it is unanimously agreed that within the year and a half of his government of the Colony, His Excellency has acquired a better insight into the details of the various departments of administration than most of his predecessors had done during their whole period of office. We were pleased, at first glance, to observe that Sir Matthew touched upon one point with regard to the estimates for expenditure, viz., the scale of salaries for subordinate officers in the service of the Government, which have a very direct and by no means unimportant bearing upon the smooth and successful internal administration of the affairs of the Colony. We are loth to confess that, having read through the solid column of his Excellency's remarks under this heading, we were not particularly struck by the liberality of the proposed new grading scheme of salaries in substitution for the old classification scheme which proved such a fruitful source of dissatisfaction to junior members of the subordinate branch of the Service, leading to the resignation of many good and promising young hands from the Public Service as soon as better prospects were held out to them in the mercantile firms and commercial houses in the Colony. The sum total of the benefits expected to arise out of the new scheme are, in the words of the Governor, that "it provides the encouragement of annual instead of biennial increments in the upper classes, doubles the amount of them, and the maximum salary of each class is separated from the minimum salary of the class above it by the amount of one increment." It is advocated for the system that it offers to a young man with the necessary educational qualifications who joins either of the lowest classes the chance of fairly regular promotion throughout his career, but which starts from a minimum salary of \$240 per annum to a maximum of \$2,040 (or \$60 actually below the existing classification scheme) after a period of continuous service of thirty-two years. In other words, a young man, say of eighteen years of age, joining at a miserable pittance of a wage of \$20 a month, cannot aspire to draw a better salary than \$170 a month upon the attainment of his fiftieth year of age, or thirty-second of service—well, honourably and faithfully performed to the Crown. His salary, by the way, is all the time subjected to a deduction of five per cent, as a contribution to the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund which, at best, is of doubtful benefit if he be married; but which is forfeited by half to Government if he remain single at the termination of his period of service. We have on various occasions strenuously advocated, in these columns, for a more just and liberal treatment of the subordinate officials in the Government service, who by comparison with the Civil Services proper or with those to whom double exchange compensation is granted, suffer to the extent that they are inadequately and poorly paid for the services rendered by them to a prosperous and progressive Colony. We make bold to join issue with Sir Matthew that the grading scheme which his Excellency has devised will help to invite to the service of the Colonial Government a better class of junior subordinate officials which the classification scheme so signally failed to retain in the lower branches of the Public Service. Representations have already reached us that the tentative proposal falls far short of the ideas of a large majority of the employees of Government, who see, not without just cause, a wide disparity between the scale of their salaries and that of officers drawing salaries on a sterling basis, in very many cases for duties requiring far less intelligence, no educational qualifications, and with no immediate or personal responsibilities to the heads of departments. One other fruitful source of complaint is that, upon a vacancy (either temporary or permanent) occurring in a public department promotion from another or the same department does not go by seniority or merit; but it has happened that an officer comparatively new to the Service is given precedence over others who hold that their claim is superior to that of the appointed officer. A recent case may be cited as an illustration, when the acting chief clerkship at the Magistracy was filled by an officer from the Sanitary Board, with

not three-year's service. In quoting this instance, we do not wish to be misunderstood as casting any disparagement on the present holder of the office; but cite it, as we pointed out, as one of the instances out of several others which furnishes cause for appointments in the Public Service being regarded with so little favour by the general body of eligible candidates who find it more to their advantage to seek employment out of the Government as soon as inducement is offered them. Thus will the Service of the Colony be almost invariably manned by new recruits who regard it only as a convenient stepping stone for more lucrative appointments when they are given them in mercantile firms in and out of Hongkong. Unless a radical change be effected on more liberal lines we have no hope that the grading scheme on its present basis will effect any material permanent improvement in the subordinate branches of the Government Service.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A NUMBER of European seamen were up before the Magistrates this morning to answer to charges of being drunk, disorderly, incapable, and refusing to pay ricksha hire after using the vehicles. Fines varying from \$2 to \$5 were inflicted.

CHINESE constable Chau Sing, No. 36, of No. 7 Station, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning with the theft of a gold-mounted bangle valued at \$11, the property of Li Sin Shan, of 29 Belcher Street. The case was remanded for one week.

The case in which the extradition of P. Berol, coffeehouse-keeper of Saigon, whose extradition is sought by the authorities there for alleged embezzlement, was called on this morning before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, but on the application of the police was remanded for one week.

The Gailey Stars concluded their season on Saturday night before a very good "send off" house. His Excellency the Governor was unable to be present personally, but he sent a very large party to represent him, and the special programme was gone through without a hitch, and was highly applauded.

AT 11 p.m. yesterday the fire bell and whistle alarms again rang out, denoting the outbreak of another fire, this time in Wing Lok Street, No. 133, a vermicelli shop; but here, fortunately, owing to the nature of the goods stored the damage, in the sense of loss, was but slight. The Fire Brigade, under Chief Inspector Baker, turned out and soon got to the scene, and having a plentiful supply of water, quickly had the flames under, as on account of the character of the contents of the place there was but little of an inflammable nature for the flames to feed upon. The place was believed to be insured for the sum of \$15,000, but as the master could not be found the actual extent of the insurance, as well as of the damage, could not be definitely ascertained.

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

## CHINESE BANK'S LIABILITY.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis T. Piggott, the suit, In Ku Wu, Wong Ki Hang and Wong Ki Leung, was called on, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., representing the plaintiff, the defendants being unrepresented and not present in Court.

Mr. Pollock explained that this was a matter in which the plaintiff was compadore to the International Banking Corporation and as such was bound to indemnify the bank against any defaults or deficiencies which were due to any customers of the bank who were introduced by him as compadore. Amongst the customers who were so introduced were the defendants, Wong Ki Hang and Wong Ki Leung, who had been carrying on business for some years in Hongkong under the style of the Wai Wo Bank, at 77, Queen's Road Central—an institution that failed either early this year or at the end of 1904. The plaintiff had accordingly become responsible to the International Banking Corporation for the monies due by the Wai Wo Bank, amounting, in round figures, to something like \$100,000. In accordance with the custom amongst compadres the plaintiff, fortunately for himself, obtained from the defendants security upon certain property, having got a deed of charge and equitable mortgage dated 16th November, 1904, from them under which Inland Lot No. 1,309 was secured in his favour. Under this defendants charged in favour of the plaintiff, the property with all sums of monies interest, costs, charges and expenses due or which might become due from them to the International Bank together with such costs, charges, and expenses at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. It was also one of the terms of the deed that defendants would execute in favour of the plaintiff or of his nominee a proper legal mortgage of the premises in such form and with such powers of sale and so on as plaintiff might require for securing such things as aforesaid. It was stated that the defendants were indebted to the International Bank and the plaintiff in the sum of \$103,265.61, and at the request of the bank plaintiff had nominated that corporation as his nominee for the purpose of a proper legal mortgage being executed in their favour. This was a way he had of making the property available for the payment off the debts for which not only the defendants were liable to the corporation but also the plaintiff himself. Plaintiff therefore asked that defendants be ordered to execute the mortgage in favour of the bank in default of which such debt be executed in lieu of and on behalf of defendants by the Registrar.

His Lordship remarked upon the question of the Registrar's responsibility in the matter, and said he should only make the order subject to the responsibility of the solicitor concerned.

Mr. Pollock—We are quite prepared to accept that.

His Lordship—I don't think I can go any further than that. We cannot suddenly turn ourselves into conveyancers. You see there might be some slip.

G. A. Moir, sub-accountant of the International Bank, produced a certified copy of the account with the Wai Wo bank showing that up to the 24th July last, that bank owed them \$102,813.37, with interest to the present date, amounted to \$104,482.93. That bank was introduced by the plaintiff who, as compadore, was responsible for every Chinese whom he introduced as a customer.

The plaintiff, who said he had been compadore of the International Banking Corporation since about May 1903, bore out the opening statement of Counsel, and added that defendants were not at present in Hongkong and he had no idea where they could be found.

The order was made as requested.

## A PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT.

## SCHWER AND OTHERS v. VON UFFEL.

Sir Francis T. Piggott, the Chief Justice, found time, during the rush of business before the Supreme Court this morning, to give his decision on the issues of law submitted to him in the suit, *H. Schwer and others v. W. von Uffel*.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. Louker (of Messrs. Deacon, Louker and Denyer), represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. Hurst (of Messrs. Dennis and Bowley) appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship said—The judgment I am about to give is based entirely on the clause of the agreement, which provides that all disputes arising under it are to be referred to the exclusive jurisdiction of the German Court. But in view of possible future proceeding, it seems to me convenient that I should first deal briefly with the other point of law raised on this issue. It is clear from the affidavit of Mr. Schwer filed on the 6th of this month, that complaints are intended to be made against the defendant in respect of his conduct of the partnership which were not included in the action brought in the German Courts; in other words, that new grounds for the relief prayed—dissolution of the partnership—are to be put forward. While therefore it is clear that in respect of those matters which have already been adjudicated upon in Germany, and in respect of which this relief has been refused, the matter is *res judicata*, yet a different foundation to the claim for relief is intended to be advanced; and on the authority of *Henderson v. Henderson*, I think that such a suit in Hongkong is not barred by the judgment in the German proceedings. In such suit, however, the evidence as to acts done before the trial in Germany which might be before the trial in Hongkong which might be brought forward in support of the foundation for the relief prayed for in Germany, could not be adduced. It would have been a question at the trial what these acts were, and whether or not they could have been adduced in Germany if they had been discovered after the commencement of the proceedings and before judgment. Further, although it might not have been necessary to amend the Statement of Claim, yet it is so drawn that on the face of it there appears to be a *prima facie* case of *res judicata*. It is not till the last moment that the new grounds are brought forward, and the continuance of the suit could only have been allowed subject to terms as to the costs of this motion. I now proceed to deal with the exclusive jurisdiction clause. The plaintiffs and the defendant entered into a partnership agreement in Germany, one clause of which provided that all disputes concerning the partnership should be submitted exclusively to the jurisdiction of the doctrine of Scott v. Avery, as supported by inference from certain of the cases quoted in the argument before me. In the "Australian Lloyd Company v. Gresham Assurance Society," there was a simple agreement to submit disputes to the exclusive jurisdiction of a foreign tribunal will be enforced by the English Courts to the ousting of their own jurisdiction in spite of the doctrine of Scott v. Avery, as supported by inference from certain of the cases quoted in the argument before me. In the "Australian Lloyd Company v. Gresham Assurance Society," there was a simple agreement to submit disputes to the exclusive jurisdiction of a foreign tribunal will be enforced by the English Courts to the ousting of their own jurisdiction in spite of the doctrine of Scott v. Avery, as supported by inference from certain of the cases quoted in the argument before me. In the "Australian Lloyd Company v. Gresham Assurance Society," there was a simple agreement to submit disputes to the exclusive jurisdiction of a foreign tribunal will be enforced by the English Courts to the ousting of their own jurisdiction in spite of the doctrine of Scott v. 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## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

## The Famine in Russia.

London, 8th September.

The first sitting of the Ministerial Conference in St. Petersburg, to consider the question of relief measures for the famine-stricken provinces, recommends the Treasury to assign £4,000,000 for the purchase of cereals.

## Violent Earthquake in Italy.

Later.

A violent earthquake has occurred in Italy, particularly in Calabria; 347 persons have been killed, and more than a dozen towns and villages partially wrecked. Piezzo, Monteleone, and Mariano are almost completely destroyed.

## The Riots at Baku.

Four Britishers are besieged in the house at Balakhang, and the Governor of Baku declares that he is powerless to render them any assistance.

## The Trouble in the Caucasus.

9th September.

Latest telegrams from the Caucasus are so vague and confused that it is impossible to say whether the rising is spreading or subsiding. Against reassuring official telegrams, are private messages, recounting wholesale massacres of Armenians.

It is feared that the four Britishers at Balakhang have been shot, or have perished in the flames of the house in which they were besieged.

[Strait Times]

## Papers on Peace.

## JAPAN'S ACT OF RENUNCIATION.

London, 31st August.

The *Morning Post* expresses the opinion that Japan has put the crown on her victories in the war by an act of great renunciation at its close. She has thereby given the most convincing proof that her statesmen are swayed by the loftiest motives.

## A COMPARISON WITH "CHRISTIAN" NATIONS.

The *Daily Graphic* thinks that the world owes a debt of gratitude to Japan for making the peace concessions, which point to Japan having a higher code of ethics than that which prevails among so-called Christian nations.

## A CAUTIOUS ARTICLE.

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks that the Mikado and his Council probably came to such a right decision on considering all the hazards that Japan would run in fighting, further, an enemy whose vital parts were practically unsatisfiable. Nevertheless, it points out, Japan deserves to receive the congratulations of the world for its great self-victory.

## RUSSIANS THE BETTER DIPLOMATS.

The *Daily Mail* deems that the Japanese were no match for the Russians in the peculiar kind of diplomacy wherein the latter excel.

## SINGULAR MAGNANIMITY.

The *Daily Chronicle* holds that Japan's concessions are indeed singular in magnanimity, but that the war seemed to have attained its aim in a far shorter time than had been anticipated.

## WHAT THE "TIMES" SAYS.

The *Times* has it that Japan's statement have shown a power of self-restraint rarely, if ever, witnessed in the history of the world. There is perhaps no power in Europe that is capable of adopting such a course. Japan's old chivalrous spirit led her to disdain the prosecution of the war for merely monetary considerations. She is to-day unquestionably the dominant Power in the Far East.

Discussing the history of the war, the *Times* attributes the unparalleled successes of the Japanese to their complete and supremely effective powers of organisation.

## RUSSIAN OPINIONS.

The St. Petersburg *Bourse Gazette* rejoices that good sense has triumphed at Peking.

The *Nevs & Vremya* says that the peace is disastrous for Russia. The *Svet* says that the Japanese concessions pale before the loss of half of Saghalien.

The *Litsok* welcomes the peace from its enabling Russia to re-organise her home administration. The *Ross* speaks of the peace being of supreme benefit to the foe.

## AN HONOURABLE PLACE.

President Roosevelt congratulates the plenipotentiaries on securing a peace which was just and honourable to both sides.

## A GERMAN VIEW.

The North German *Gazette* says, in a highly inspired article, that the solution to yield may have well been no easy task to the Japanese statesmen, but it does honour to their wisdom.

It shows also that, in concluding peace as well as in waging war, the young Asiatic World Power, which made so brilliant an entry into the community of the old civilised powers, is worthy to stand alongside the best examples in the history of the States of western civilisation.

The Japanese concessions are all the more valuable as they spring from voluntary self-restraint, and are not the outcome of external pressure.—*Reuter's*.

[N. C. D. News]

## China and the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Peking, 2nd September.

At a secret conference of Waiwupu, it has been resolved that if Russia should demand compensation from China for the return to China of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which has been heretofore the joint enterprise of Russia and China, China should refuse to accede to the demand, but Russia, who has allowed Japan to occupy the railway, should, on the other hand, compensate China. Otherwise, Russia should transfer all her railway concessions in China to Japan, with whom China would jointly complete the works.

The German Minister is said to have advised Prince Ching that, as China has shares in the Chinese Eastern Railway to the extent of Tls. 5,000,000, which Japan has now compelled Russia to give up, China would do well to communicate with Japan as to the measures regarding the railway to be taken by the latter. The Prince has now stated the result of his interview with the German Minister in a memorial to the Throne, and is still conferring with the Waiwupu Ministers and the Grand Council.

MONEY due for board and lodgings, guaranteed in Kwai Saang, and amounting to \$247,99, was recovered in the Summary Court this morning by Tsui Chik Nam to whom it was owing by Chan Lai Yu. In Kwai Saang guaranteed the amount and was therefore sued. Mr. O. D. Thomson represented plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for defendant. It was announced that the defendant would consent to judgment, and His Honour the Justice Judge entered same accordingly.

## THE FIREWORKS CASE.

## IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

In the action in which Messrs. Carlowitz and Co. sued the Sun Shing firm for \$11,937.83 for breach of contract in respect of Canton fireworks, his Lordship the Chief Justice thus morning delivered judgment in favour of the plaintiffs.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. Hayes, of Messrs. Johnson, Hayes and Master, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, represented the defendants.

Sir F. T. Riggott said—In this case there was a contract for the supply of a certain quantity of crackers. It was made in Canton between a Chinese firm and the manager of the Canton branch of a German火器製造厂 in Hongkong. The first question is what law governs the liabilities arising under this contract? It seems fairly clear that although it cannot be strictly called a contract "free on board," the crackers were to be delivered to the plaintiff in Hongkong. It was supplied by both sides that the law of Hongkong applied, and therefore that the case was governed by the Sale of Goods Ordinance; the assumption being based on one of two grounds: either because the place of performance was Hongkong, or because the intention of the parties was that the law of this Colony should apply. The question thus raised is an important one, as it is not improbable that many contracts are made in the East under circumstances similar to the present. The leading case on the subject is still *Jacobs v. Credit Lyonnais* (12 Q. B. D. 89) and it has been worked out at some length in Dicey's "Conflict of Laws." The question of the intention of the parties may be at once disposed of. It is not expressed, and cannot be implied either in the case of the Chinaman who contracted, or the branch house of the German firm, which negotiated the purchase in Canton. With regard to the place of performance the question is more difficult. The first presumption is that the law applicable to a contract is the law of the place where it was made. The second presumption is that when the contract is made in one country to be performed wholly or in part in another, then the law is that of the place where the performance is to take place. To this second presumption Mr. Dicey adds especially as to the mode of performance. The two propositions are not too clearly defined, for the learned author says that the *lex loci contractus* may apply to a contract partly or even wholly to be performed in another country; which practically destroys the value as a legal proposition of the second presumption. I think the only way of ascertaining what law is applicable to any given set of circumstances is to determine clearly what the obligation is which is alleged to have been broken. If it is connected with the mode of performance, as Mr. Dicey suggests, then clearly the law of the place of performance must apply, as in the Credit Lyonnais case where the question was whether the French law of force majeure was a sufficient excuse for failure to perform a contract in which England was the place of performance. If the breach in this case had arisen in connection with delivery in Hongkong, then the law of Hongkong would apply. But in this case the breach was in connection with the quality of the goods delivered: the question being whether the crackers were what they proposed to be, or whether, to adopt English law terms, the rule as to implied conditions applied or the doctrine of caveat emptor. The law applicable to this obligation must be the law of the place of delivery and this was, in my opinion, Canton. It was there that the goods were examined and accepted by the person who had charge of the negotiations for the plaintiffs, in the presence of the defendant; it was there that the plaintiff decided whether or no he would accept the crackers. The transport to Hongkong was, it is true, part of the original contract, but it occurred after the question whether the goods were in accordance with the contract had been decided. In the particulars of this preliminary examination the facts something resemble those in the Credit Lyonnais case; for there, as here, there was to be a preliminary examination and approval before actual delivery. This was held not to be sufficient to disturb the presumption that the law of England where the contract had been made applied to the contract. In this case by parity of reasoning the fact that the examination was to be made and approval given in Canton seems to me to enforce the presumption in favour of the *lex loci contractus*. I think therefore that this is a Chinese contract. I indicated at the trial that this might be the law of China. But it is the defendant who has in reality appealed to the Sale of Goods Ordinance and to the rule caveat emptor: he has failed to show that similar principles are in force in China. I cannot assume that they are. There are, however, some things that a Court may assume, in such a case as the present, that it is part of the law of China as of every other country, that you are entitled to get what you pay for: that if you buy beef an animal will be against the vendor if he supplies you mutton. So if you buy a cracker you are entitled to get something which does what crackers are supposed to do: explode with a certain satisfactory noise, which is in fact a cracker. The whole question in this case is whether the crackers supplied did fulfil this essential condition. I hold therefore that further proof from the plaintiff as to the law of China on the subject is unnecessary and that the defendant who desires to justify non-fulfilment must prove that the Chinese law warrants the justification he puts forward. The solution of the question whether the defendants supplied crackers in the ordinary sense of the word, is simplified by the fact that there were undoubtedly previous dealings between the same parties in respect to the same quality of crackers, and that there had been no complaints such as those which form the subject of this action. The plaintiff knew what he wanted: a low grade cracker, but still a cracker; and the defendant knew what he was expected to supply. The facts as to the quality of the crackers supplied rest entirely on the evidence taken on commission in the United States of the persons to whom they were subsequently sold by Carlowitz and Company. These witnesses were not cross-examined. Their statements are therefore unchallenged and must be taken as true. Evidence taken on commission must be treated precisely in similar way as evidence given at the trial. If it is intended to question its veracity or to draw other inferences from it than those which appear on the face of the language used by the witness this must be prepared by cross-examination. Nothing can be more dangerous for the other side to allow the evidence to be taken without being represented. When once the order for the Commission has been made on the application of one party the other party can only decline to take part in the proceedings at his peril. It may be costly; but that is inevitable to the grant of a Commission, which is part of the regular procedure of the courts. From this evidence then it appears that the crackers were bad in every respect: that innumerable complaints were received from the ultimate purchasers, that they did not explode, and that they were not in any

respect so good as those of the same grade which had been supplied by the defendant firm on previous occasions. One other point is clear from this evidence: that the detailed examination of the crackers was made in consequence of these complaints, that this was independent of the examination made on the arrival of the goods, and that it bore out the complaints which had been made by the ultimate purchasers. So far the case seems to me to be free from doubt. But the stress of the defendant's argument was on the fact that not only Carlowitz and Company in Canton but also Champion and Company in the United States had examined the crackers and accepted them as good and merchantable. Further that when the complaints came from America the plaintiff strenuously supported their original opinion that they were good. And lastly, that through the examination might have been, as suggested, superficial, the examination in the United States need not have been so. Under the circumstances can the plaintiffs now be heard to say that the crackers were not good? On one other point I have no doubt: that all that could have been done in the way of giving notice of the complaints and in verifying them as far as possible was done both by Champion and Company to Carlowitz and Company and by them to the defendants. The question is what law governs the assumption being based on one of two grounds: either because the place of performance was Hongkong, or because the intention of the parties was that the law of this Colony should apply. The question thus raised is an important one, as it is not improbable that many contracts are made in the East under circumstances similar to the present. The leading case on the subject is still *Jacobs v. Credit Lyonnais* (12 Q. B. D. 89) and it has been worked out at some length in Dicey's "Conflict of Laws."

The first question is what law governs the liabilities arising under this contract? It seems fairly clear that although it cannot be strictly called a contract "free on board," the crackers were to be delivered to the plaintiff in Hongkong. It was supplied by both sides that the law of Hongkong applied, and therefore that the case was governed by the Sale of Goods Ordinance; the assumption being based on one of two grounds: either because the place of performance was Hongkong, or because the intention of the parties was that the law of this Colony should apply. The question thus raised is an important one, as it is not improbable that many contracts are made in the East under circumstances similar to the present. The leading case on the subject is still *Jacobs v. Credit Lyonnais* (12 Q. B. D. 89) and it has been worked out at some length in Dicey's "Conflict of Laws."

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	28th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHINGWO"	28th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	5th October.

**HOMeward.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PAKLING"	12th September.
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"ACHILLES"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ANTONIUS"	26th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	30th October.
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"AGAMEMNON"	20th "
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Captain T. AUSTIN, R.M.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days at 7.30 A.M. and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M., if tide permits.

FARES—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 30 cents, Return, 50 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for returning passengers only, at an extra charge of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a Private Cabin which has accommodation for two or more passengers, will be charged \$3 extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity. The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & CO.,  
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street,  
Hongkong. 12th June, 1905.

**STEAM TO CANTON.**

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain  
"KWONG CHOW" 1,309... T. R. MEAD.  
"KWONG TUNG" 1,238... H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4

Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD., and  
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West,  
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

**TRIPS TO CANTON AND MACAO.**

THE Yuk On Company's Splendid Steamer

"YING KING,"  
1,088 tons, Registered.

Captain E. J. Page, will leave Hongkong for

Canton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9.30 P.M.

returning to Hongkong every TUESDAY,

THURSDAY and SATURDAY, about 5 P.M.

On SUNDAYS she will make an EXCURSION TRIP to MACAO, leaving Hongkong at 8.30 A.M., and returning from Macao about 7.30 P.M.

The "YING KING" is especially fitted for these runs, is the newest, fastest and most luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and is lighted throughout with Electricity, also hot and cold water is supplied.

FARES:

First Class single Journey to Canton ... \$3.00

Second " " " " " 1.50

First class single Journey to Macao ... 1.00

" " return " " " " " 1.00

Second " " single " " " " " 80 Cents.

Third " " single " " " " " 50 "

" " return " " " " " 50 "

Breakfast, Tiffin or Dinner \$1 each only.

Wines and Spirits of the best brands are used.

The wharf in Hongkong is at the West end of Wing Lok Street.

The wharf in Macao is the same as the

S.S. *Perseverance*.

For further information, apply to the Office of

YUK ON S.S. CO., LTD.,

No. 216, Wing Lok Street, Hongkong,

or to

Messrs. WENDT & CO., Canton Agents.

S. A. NORONHA, Macao Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

[53]

**HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.**

Corrected 8th September, 100 cts. per 5 Max.

**BUTCHER MEAT.**

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa \$

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shiu

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" " Serjoin—Ngau Lau

" " Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chaung

Bullock's Brains—Know... per set

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li... each

" " corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump—Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Kerk... each

## THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

## HONOURS FOR LADIES.

Apropos of the recent Birthday honours, has not the time come, it has been asked, when a few women's names should appear in the lists of those upon whom the King bestows marks of favour? It is not quite clear what is asked for, unless a special Order is to be instituted which shall encourage the British matron to fill her quiver to overflowing, since women neither serve their country in the way that men do, nor do municipal duty. The O.M. might be given, it is true, in some very special cases; but it must be soadly admitted that while women claim equality with the other sex so far as pecuniary recognition and honour are concerned, they always expect that they shall be shown consideration because they are women; and if once women were recognised in the way suggested, every woman whose name came before the public in any way would expect every mark of any influence whom she might know, or who was known to any of her friends, to secure this same recognition for her or for ever after dubbed jealous, unchivalrous, and a trampdown of the sex. Moreover, increase of appetite would grow by what it fed on. Women have their vanities as well as men; it has been said in connection with the proposed bestowal of honours, and who knows where we should stop in our demands for recognition? After all, even in these days, we do not all achieve fame in useful or artistic fields of labour. A very large proportion of those who would be likely to expect Birthday honours from the Sovereign are those whose fame rests upon their gowns and the parties they give. Put it an O.S.D.—Order of Stylish Dress—were founded, what heart-burning would be created, what scheming would be resorted to in order to obtain it! The O.M. for really successful hostesses would doubtless be popular; but it is pitiable to think of what the reason would come to in the struggle for the coveted letters.

## IS JEALOUSY A DISISE?

A lady novelist—and who should be better qualified to discuss the subject?—has been writing to the *Times* upon jealousy. She is common with many psychologists and the ancient people of the Hebrews, is practically convinced that the green-eyed monster is really a microbe, or, in other words, that jealousy is a disease. There is every indication, we are told, in Shakespeare's tragedies, that it was recognised as such in the sixteenth century; and the Jews of old seem to have taken short order, with those who displayed any form of jealousy, treating them as being possessed of a devil, or, in other words, as sufferers from mental affliction. The question is a very interesting one to men and women alike; for once establish jealousy as a "bona-fide" disease, and husbands, wives, society beauties, novelists, and dramatists will find themselves working on entirely new lines. Some of us, of course, are very much more jealous than others. There may be women so constituted that they can see other women in far prettier clothes without turning a hair; there may be women, even more strangely constituted, who can listen unmoved while their husbands dilate on another woman's good looks and tact; there may be husbands who can find affectionate letters addressed to their wives by some Dick or Bill, and never give them a second thought; there may be dramatists and authors, actors and singers, who rejoice when others of their craft achieve success; but these are all few and far between. If jealousy is actually a disease, then it seems to me we are nearly all liable to take it, like the measles. Some get it very badly, and with some it becomes chronic; but why should we not be inoculated against it? No doubt, after a little serious research, the greeneyed monster would be duly classified as the something coccus, and we could either have our babies done young or treated when they came to years of indiscretion, when we could see more clearly how they had been attacked by the disease.

## TEMPERS AND TINTS.

Those who do not care to soothe their nerves, make sleek their skins, and smooth out their wrinkles by the means usually employed nowadays, may like to know, perhaps, that they have the alternative offered of "radiating" themselves, which, in other words, means taking rainbow baths. Having been electricised, massaged, and bathed in fragrant and medicated waters, the thing to do at the present time, if one would be beautiful and oblivious of worries and angelic in temper, is practically to sit on a rainbow, or rather to bathe in such of its colours as may be deemed appropriate to one's case. If one is very irritable, blue and violet are necessary; and paler shades of some colours, reduce the hysterical condition produced by failure to obtain a certain invitation, or the receipt of a dressmaker's account of unexpected proportions. You simply go to the baths, say "temper," "nerves," "bad disappointment," or "love affair," and you are flooded in the proper colours. After which all is serene.

## UNDRESSING FOR DINNER.

We are told in a mediæval journal that dress and diet have a great deal to do with each other. "The less we wear," is the startling advice given, "the more we can eat," so that in the warm weather, if we find our appetites flagging, our obvious course is to shed our garments; and when we are going out to dine where we know everything will be specially good, we clearly owe it to our hosts, if not to ourselves, to reduce our clothing to its least common denominator, and do justice by that means to the fare set before us. Not only does this stripping increase the appetite, but likewise assists the digestion, we are assured; so after this it shall not be surprised if there is anything in the theory, the less we wear at dinner the better it will be for us. Perhaps something in the bathing-costume style would be best adapted to the purpose. There is an opportunity for another millionaire to give a Savoy or Gaiety dinner to introduce the idea—Ambroia, in the "World."

## JUDDING.

ART.

Kwangtung, Ch. ss., 1,536, Win. H. Lunt, 9th Sept.—Shanghai 9th Sept., Gen.—C. M. S. N. C. Kohchang, Ger. ss., 1,292, C. Gosewisch, 9th Sept.—Bangkok 2nd Sept., Rice and Meat.—B. & S. Ald. At. Br. ss., 2,082, H. Nicholson, 9th Sept.—Moj 1st Sept., Coal—M. B. K. Isimbangkessar, Dur. ss., 3,198, S. Biesen, 9th Sept.—Pulo Sambas 2nd Sept., Bulk Oil—Mayer & Co. Sikk. Br. ss., 3,216, J. Rowley, 10th Sept.—Singapore 4th Sept., Gen.—D. & Co. Ltd. Hué, Fr. ss., 705, Godinou, 10th Sept.—Haiphong and Hoilow 9th Sept., Gen.—A. R. M. Frithjof, Nor. ss., 891, A. H. Haraldsen, 10th Sept.—Fucow 8th Sept., Gen.—O. S. K. Hallan, Fr. ss., 372, L. Andersen, 10th Sept.—Hoilow 8th Sept., Gen.—A. R. M. Haimun, Br. ss., 636, A. J. Robson, 10th Sept.—Swatow 9th Sept., Gen.—D. L. & Co. Saxon, Ger. ss., 3,316, E. Hoppe, 10th Sept.—Moj 5th Sept., Gen.—H. A. L. Highlander, Br. ss., 1,549, J. Sinclair, 10th Sept.—Kob and Sep., Gen.—Samuel, Samuel & Co. Kwangtung, Br. ss., 1,428, W. P. Baker, 10th Sept.—Canton 9th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co. Glenfalloch, Br. ss., 1,434, R. Pentney, 11th Sept.—Singapore 5th Sept., Gen.—Loo Tik Sing. Dan of Mains, Br. ss., 2,971, P. Singer, 11th London via Colombo and Singapore 10th July, Gen.—N. V. K. Pak Ling, Br. ss., 4,447, Rodway, 11th Sept.—Shanghai 8th Sept., Gen.—B. & S. Benlawers, Br. ss., 2,250, D. Clark, 11th Sept.—Singapore 5th Sept., Gen.—L. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Kwangtung, for Canton. Quinta, for Chefoo. Loyalty, for Toulon. Aligato, for Kuchingotzu. Savonia, for Calcutta. Wosang, for Swallow. Kuklung, for Shanghai. Hatching, for Kwong-chow-wan. Tsinlung, for Bangkok. Haimun, for Swallow. Dan of Mains, for Nagasaki. Pronto, for Haiphong. Sultan, for Port Pirie. Loongmoon, for Shanghai.

## DRAFTURES:

Sept. 10.

Huana, for Cebu. Taijin Maru, for Swatow. Sept. 11. Pronto, for Haiphong. Kwangtung, for Canton. Wosang, for Tientsin. Quinta, for Chefoo. Haimun, for Coast Ports. Chumtung, for Saigon.

## Passenger Arrivals.

Per Kwangtung, from Shanghai—10 Chinese. Per Revlavers, from Singapore—Mr. Malone. Per Glenfalloch, from Singapore—545 Chinese.

Per Catherine Apçar, from Singapore—Rev. and Mrs. Thomas and 3 children, Lieut. N. Mosley, Messrs. H. Lawton, W. M. Mason, H. Utley, 407 Chinese, and 4 Japanese. Per Yuensang, from Manila—Mrs. W. H. Ickes and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. Webb and 2 children, Mrs. F. Foulton, Messrs. J. M. Kennedy, E. R. Lindsey, Raphael Corpus, Jose G. Quintason, D. Storbeck, and 76 Chinese.

## Passengers departed.

Per Zafiro, for Manila—Mr. and Mrs. A. Preston, Master Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ross, Messrs. F. Lapan, J. S. Mohler, Gabaldon, Tisio, Mr. H. C. Strong, Capt. Hunt, Miss Ross, Dr. Silt, Messrs. G. Ramadas, H. Kodumal, T. Jettiman, H. Hitchcock, Robson and servant.

## Shipping Report.

Str. Pukting from Shanghai—Fine weather, with light S'ly winds.

Str. Sikk from Singapore—Fine weather, and light winds throughout.

Str. Glenfalloch from Singapore—Light variable winds, and fine weather.

Str. Amoy, Straits and Rangoon—Per Zalda, 12th Sept., 5 P.M.

Pakhoi—Per Hailan, 12th Sept., 5 P.M.

Calcutta—Per Sazona, 12th Sept., 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Coplic, 12th Sept., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Ischia, 12th Sept., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Hengshan, 12th Sept., 11.15 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Gregory Apçar, 12th Sept., 2 P.M.

Manila—Per Tamang, 12th Sept., 3 P.M.

Cebu and Illes—Per Sungkang, 12th Sept., 3 P.M.

Amoy, Straits and Rangoon—Per Zalda, 12th Sept., 5 P.M.

Pakhoi—Per Hailan, 12th Sept., 5 P.M.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.)—Per Tatar, 13th Sept., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Taticorin—Per Preusen, 13th Sept., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Hengshan, 13th Sept., 11.15 P.M.

Shanghai—Per Kuangtung, 13th Sept., 3 P.M.

Samorang and Sourabaya—Per Emma Luxem, 14th Sept., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Hengshan, 14th Sept., 11.15 P.M.

Macao—Per Hengshan, 15th Sept., 11.15 P.M.

Manila—Per Yuensang, 15th Sept., 3 P.M.

Manila—Per Kubo, 16th Sept., 11 A.M.

Keeling, Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, (C.A.) and Tacoma, Wash.—Per Lyra, 16th Sept., 11 A.M.

Sandakan—Per Mausang, 16th Sept., 1 P.M.

Macao—Per Hengshan, 16th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Macao—Per Hengshan, 18th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Priborne, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Wellhead, 19th Sept., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Taticorin—Per Ernest Simon, 19th Sept., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Hengshan, 19th Sept., 11.15 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.)—Per Empress of Japan, 20th Sept., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Hengshan, 20th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Macao—Per Hengshan, 21st Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle, Wash.—Per Minnetonka, 22nd Sept., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Hengshan, 22nd Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Manila—Per Zafiro, 23rd Sept., 10 A.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Changsha, 23rd Sept., 3 P.M.

Mails for Canton, Samshui, Wuchow and Macao will be closed on week days at 7.30 every morning. On Sundays the mail for Macao will be closed at 8 a.m., and that for Canton at 9 a.m.

Mails for Namtau, Sanbuc, Kongmood, Kumchuk, Samshui, Wuchow and Canton

Bangkok 31st Aug., 10 a.m.—J. & Co.

Johau, Ger. ss., 952, Inland, 7th Sept.,

Bangkok 31st Aug., 10 a.m.—J. & Co.

Amoy, Ger. ss., 883, A. Niejar, 8th Sept.,

Tsingtao 31st Aug., 10 a.m.—J. & Co.

Ischia, Ital. ss., 2,781, C. Andrew, 4th Sept.,

Singapore 29th Aug., Gen.—C. & Co.

Johnau, Ger. ss., 952, Inland, 7th Sept.,

Bangkok 31st Aug., 10 a.m.—J. & Co.

Amoy, Ger. ss., 883, A. Niejar, 8th Sept.,

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Singapore 29th Aug., Gen.—C. & Co.

Johnau, Ger. ss., 952, Inland, 7th Sept.,

## Mails.

MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN,  
EGYPT, MARSEILLES  
LONDON, HAVRE, BOR-  
DEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA  
PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS,"  
Captain Ailland, will be despatched for  
MARSELLES on TUESDAY, the 10th  
September, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the  
Australian line s.s. *Dundee* bound for Mar-  
seilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading  
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in  
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:-  
S.S. *POLYNESIEN* ..... 3rd October.  
S.S. *CALEDONIEN* ..... 17th October.  
S.S. *OCEANIEN* ..... 31st October.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1905.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND  
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BALAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-  
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship  
"SIMLA,"  
Capt. G. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R., carrying His Ma-  
jesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for  
BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 23rd Sept.,  
at Noon, taking Passengers and cargo for the  
above Ports in connection with the Company's  
S.S. *Himalaya*, 6,898 tons, from Colombo,  
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is  
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France  
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will  
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail  
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and  
London; other cargo for London, &c., will be  
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*,  
due in London on the 4th November.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4  
P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and  
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS,  
Acting Superintendent,  
Hongkong, 9th September, 1905.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,  
VIA  
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Lyra 1.....	4,417	G. V. Williams	At. Sept. 17
Pilader 1.....	3,753	F. G. Purington	Oct. 7
Shawmut 1.....	9,606	E. V. Roberts	Oct. 14
Trident 1.....	9,606	T. W. Gaileck.	Nov. 4
Hyades 1.....	3,753	Geo. Wright.	

1 Cargo only.

Steamer marked (\*) have no second-class  
passenger accommodation.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,  
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC  
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont*  
are fitted with very superior accommodation  
for first and second class passengers. The  
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness  
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo  
shipped in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,  
KOWLOON.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [600]

## TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at  
present in occupation of the Steam  
Laundry Co., Ltd.

No. 1, RIPPON TERRACE,  
FLATS in MOKEON TERRACE, facing  
Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CON-  
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER),  
GODOWNS; PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [609]

## TO LET.

NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [755]

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy  
Town.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

## TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.

Apply to— H. N. MODY.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905. [527]

## TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in  
Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine  
Bright and Airy Rooms, GAS and ELECTRIC  
BILLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the  
Harbour.

Rents very moderate.

Apply to— H. RUTTONJEE,

No. 5, D'Aguilar Street,  
37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon,

Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [627]

## For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY  
LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory,

\$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [50]

## TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER  
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,  
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)  
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [57]

## FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT  
GASOLINE  
LAMPS  
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,  
from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT  
MANTLES,

CHIMNEYS,

GLOBES,

SHADES, &c.,

for

GASOLINE AND GAS  
LAMPS

at the most moderate  
prices.

Lamps fixed up for  
Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best  
kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,

56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904. [54]

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## FURNITURE,

## GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

## REQUISITES,

## &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

## DEPOT

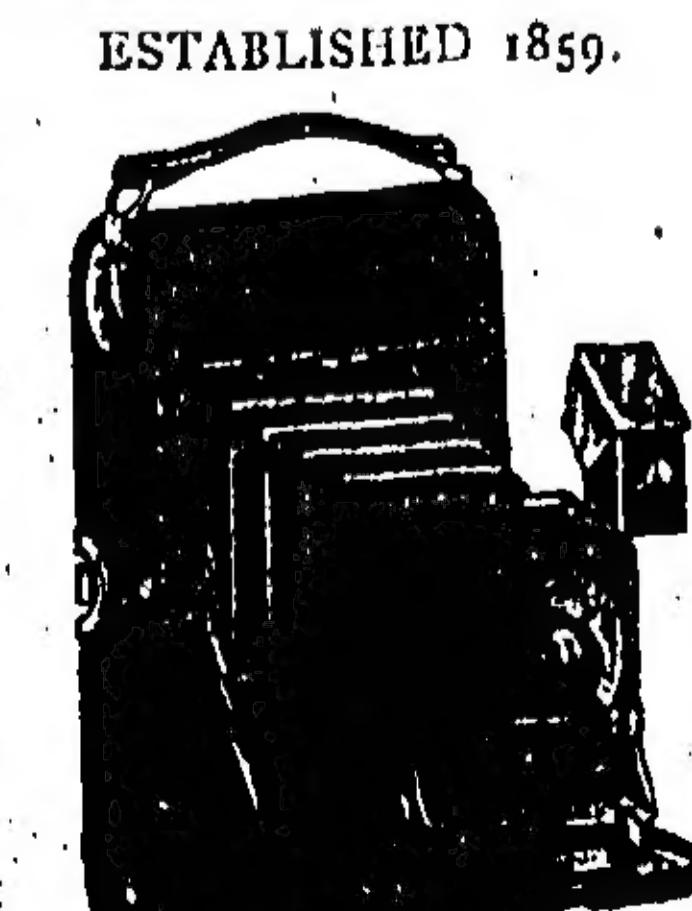
## FOR

## EASTMAN'S

## KODAKS, FILMS,

## AND

## ACCESSORIES.



Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & PORTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS:	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE REVENUE PRESENT CLOSING QUOTATION.
							12/- @ exchange 1/10=\$18.60/67
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$8,300,000 \$250,000 }	\$1,702,728	\$1 15/- for first half-year 1905 .....	5 % \$88 1/4 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,925	\$7	\$5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London, 3/6) for 1903 .....	... \$38
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,400,000 81,739 }	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903 .....	5 % \$335 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited .....	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	{ \$950,000 \$151,992 \$362,366 \$371,445 }	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.12.1904 .....	5 1/2 % 180 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904 .....	8 % Tls. 82
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$272,749 \$83,110 \$840,773 }	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903 .....	4 1/2 % \$770 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$218,993 \$2,241 }	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903 .....	8 1/2 % \$172
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$218,993 \$2,241 }	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903 .....	8 1/2 % \$85 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$360,372	\$34	